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Japanese Movement North-East Of Imphal

TOKYO PLANES DESTROYED IN AIR BATTLES OVER N. BURMA

NEW DELHI, March 29

Twenty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed in air combats extending many miles over north Burma on 27th March, when a force of enemy bombers escorted by fighters was intercepted by Allied fighters, says an Allied war 'communique' issued from Headquarters, South East Asia Command. In addition to the enemy aircraft destroyed, six were probably destroyed and several others damaged.

The same day, four more enemy aircraft attempting to intercept Allied aircraft over Burma were destroyed and three were damaged. On 28th March Allied fighters shot down two enemy aircraft and damaged three over the Chin Hills, to bring the total of enemy aircraft destroyed in two days to 30.

JAP STEAMER SET ON FIRE

Fighters of the Tactical Air Force on 27/28 March maintained their offensive against enemy positions and communications in the Arakan, Kaladan and Mayu areas, while dive-bombers and fighters attacked troops, enemy positions, camps and communications in the Chin Hills, Chindwin valley and north-west Burma. Casualties were inflicted when fighter-bombers and fighters attacked targets in support of ground troops in North Burma on 27th March and bombed other objectives in this area.

Long-range fighters, attacking communications in central and southern Burma set on fire a warehouse contained oil drums and also one steamer.

Further Japanese attacks on our positions south of Buthidaung on the night 26/27 March and on the following morning were driven off with casualties to the enemy. Elsewhere in this area mopping up continues. Tanks were employed against one centre of resistance.

IN CHIN HILLS

In the Chin Hills, casualties were inflicted on the enemy and equipment was captured in further successful operations on the Tiddim-Imphal road.

Other small parties of Japanese are attempting to cut the road some distance to the north.

In the Tamu-Palel area, our troops maintained the hold on the Lower road. A small block established by the enemy on the Upper road has still to be cleared.

In the Ukhrul area, Japanese pressure continues and our troops have taken up new positions. The enemy has suffered heavy casualties in these attacks.

Some enemy movement has been reported in the hilly country 50 miles north-east of Imphal.

CHINESE FORCES ADVANCE

In the Upper Mogaung valley of North Burma, Chinese forces are attacking from three sides Japanese positions on a hill south of the Hkawngiaw Hka and east of the only motorable road. Fighting is also in progress immediately south of the river. Our forces have established a road block south of Shaduzup.—A.P.

Air Attacks On Japs On Imphal Front

IMPHAL, March 28.

Every move the enemy makes through the hills leading to the Imphal Valley, every time he needs food or supplies, and every hour he spends in his foxholes, he is subjected to harassing attacks by squadrons of Sir John Baldwin's Tactical Air Force, Eastern Air Command.

A ten mile stretch of the Tiddim-Imphal Road was recently dive-bombed by a "Vultee Vengeance" Squadron, whose targets were 300 yards ahead of our own troops.

In ten days, a tonnage of bombs six times greater than for the whole of last month has been dropped on the Japanese round the valley. Because of the difficult country in which our troops are fighting, and rapid changes in the situation, it is not always possible to assess the full toll which the R.A.F. attacks exact from the Japanese who lie hidden under cunning camouflage.

From an airfield not far from advanced Japanese patrols, well over 100 sorties a day are being flown. On peak days, squadrons on army support have tackled as many jobs as in the whole of February. Violent thunderstorms have threatened to hamper some of the air support, but squadrons stood ready to take off as soon as the hazardous flying conditions of the Chin Hills could be surmounted.—A.P.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY March 29.

SHARES: The local Share Bazar was steady today with a moderate business. Operators are not inclined to increase business pending further developments. Tata Steel Defd Shares opened at Rs. 2,137 and after improving to Rs. 2,145 declined to Rs. 2,130 and again rallied to Rs. 2,145 Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 412. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 2,142 and after advancing to Rs. 2,150 reacted to Rs. 2,145. Kohinoor Shares opened at Rs 693 and declined to Rs. 689. A Century Shares were neglected.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents.

The local market was closed and directors are meeting this afternoon to decide about the present abnormal situation.

This morning a feeling of nervousness prevailed on reports about 500 tons of silver sold through the Iran National Bank to the Indian Govt. which have been dispatched to this country. However the inability of the Bank to satisfy fully the demand for Gold created an anxious situation. Hitherto the Bank sold gold at Rs. 71 but today sales to the extent of one lakh tolas were made at an increased rate of Rs. 72. This increase in price and limited sales incuced heavy buying. The market remained closed. In private some business in Gold was reported at Rs. 77 while Silver after touching Rs. 140 was quoted at Rs. 137 unofficially.

The market has become a problem and traders are awaiting the decision of the Board of Directors.

The Board met at 3 p.m. but in the mean time trading was resumed with general buying. Gold rose to Rs. 79-8 and silver stood at Rs 139-8. The market presented run-away appearance and traders were awaiting the decision of the Board. The Board decided to send a deputation to the Reserve Bank to fix one rate for Gold and not to change as done to-day. Sales of small Gold Bars were made from Rs. 72-8 to Rs. 75-4. This changes during the day were not desirable in the interest of the market. Closing quotations. Ready Silver Rs. 141-8. Forward Rs. 138-8. Ready Gold Rs. 79-2. Forward Rs. 79-2. Sovereigns Rs. 54-8.

COTTON: The local Cotton market was again quiet today. In sympathy with firmness of Bullion market, the Cotton Market opened steady at Rs. 439/8 for May delivery but under renewed selling prices declined to Rs. 436/8 and steadied at Rs. 437/8 It is said that the Government would buy cotton if prices reach a level of Rs. 400. So there are no chances of cotton market collapsing from the present level and if prices at all decline on any unfavourable news, it will be a good time to go into stocks.

There was increased buying and May advanced to Rs. 439. At this level there was renewed selling and the market closed at 6 p.m. as under:

I C C May Rs. 436/12; I C C July Rs. 445/4; I C C September Rs. 449/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS: Central India 252, Berar 88, Broach 1,424, Compta 2,674. Total 4,438 Bales.

COTTON PARITY: Indian cotton May contract is below New York May 399 cent points at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

I C C May highest 441-1/2; lowest 436-1/4; closing 437-1/4; I C C July highest 448; lowest 443-1/2; closing 445; I C C September highest 450-1/2 lowest 446-1/2; closing 448-1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Khandesh Jarilla New 320/350, Berar Jarilla New 380/400, 280 F, Jarilla New 595/605, N. T. Jarilla New 540/550, 289 F. Saw-ginned New 650/660.

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Jarilla Extra Spr.-fine 456, Sup. 455, Fine 445, F. Good 438; Broach Extra Spr.-fine 459, Sup. 453, Fine 448, F. Good 443; L. S. S. Pun.-Ame. Extra Spr.-fine 565, Sup. 560, Fine 555, F. Good 550; 289 F. Pun.-Ame. Extra Spr.-fine 615, Sup. 610, Fine 605, F. Good 600; S. G. 289 Extra Spr.-fine 665, Sup. 660, Fine 655, F. Good 650; N. T. Sind-Ameri. Extra Spr.-fine 560, Sup. 555, Fine 550, F. Good 545; Sawgin Sind-Ameri. Extra Spr.-fine 605, Sup. 600, Fine 595, F. Good 590.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK March 28.
Today's Closing

May 20.84—04; July 20.50—03; October 20.05—01; December 19.87—01; January 19.81—01; March 19.69—03; May highest 20.98+10; (11.49 a.m.) lowest 20.83—05 (2-36 p.m.)

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
May 20.99—03; July 20.64—04; October 20.05—02; December 19.88—01; January 19.77; March 19.68—05; Midding spot not received.

NEW YORK COTTON
Noon Call
May 20.94; July 20.61; October 20.13.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The New York Cotton Market advanced on continued mill price-fixing for nears and New Orleans and commission house buying of distants influenced by the War Production Board directives to cotton duck producers to step up production to meet military requirements coupled with the broadening agitation within the industry for higher ceilings. Latterly the market eased in sympathy with securities and grains and closed barely steady

Active Shares At A Glance

T. S. Ord. (410) 412/8 13 11 12/8 11/8 12/8 13 12/8 13/8 13 414; T. S. Dfd. (2118/12) 2135 40 27 32 40 32 45 47 40 36 42 40 42 2147/8; Dyeing (2130) 2147/8 38/12 47/8 42/8 48/12 46 51/4 43/12 50 42/8 45 37/8; Century (1035) no business; Kohinoor (665) 693 88 90 87 89 86 90 87 86 85; Swadesh (602) 605 6 5 8 6 8 7 6 7 6; Nagpur (433 438 36 38 37 38/8 35 38 37 36; Simplex (260) 261/8 61 63 62 63 62/8; New Great (403/8) 408 9 7 9 8 7 9 10 9 8; Bellapur (242) 243 244; Cement (225/12) 226 26/4 25/12 26.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

New York, March 29

Previous closing	20.84
To-day's opening	20.92
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	20.82
Difference	—02

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 29

Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol 58 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 25 3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation dol 51 1/4
U. S. Steel Preference unquoted.

INCOME-TAX BILL UNDER FIRE

Central Legislators Attack "Pay As You Earn Scheme"

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Assembly today disposed of demands for supplementary grants and took up the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, on which the debate had had not concluded when the House adjourned.

The "pay as you earn" scheme proposed in the Bill was the main object of attack by speakers on the Finance Member's motion for consideration of the Bill as reported upon by Select Committee.

Sir Henry Richardson, Leader, European Group, gave support to the principle of advance payment of Income-Tax and Super-Tax introduced in Sec. 18-A. He said he supported it as an anti-inflationary and purely temporary measure. His group, therefore, felt it would have been better to have embodied it in the Finance Bill so that it would come up for consideration year by year instead of being enshrined in a permanent measure such as the Income-Tax Act itself.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir supported Sir Henry Richardson and said he was prepared to support the rejection of the whole section, which he considered was unnecessary and impracticable and would impose more work on the Department than it could cope with.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari speaking on behalf of the vast multitude of middle-class people supported the demand for the rejection of Sec. 113-A, which he declared would cause harassment of the assessees.

Mr. Ramratan Gupta pointed out that there were other methods than that proposed in Sec. 18-A, to acnieve the anti-inflationary effect. For instance, he said, there were arrears of Income-Tax outstanding, mainly from big businessmen, which according to an estimate amounted to 75 crores. Let Government try to collect these arrears, he urged.

Sir Ziauddin asked for the imposition of an Excess Dividend Tax.

RAISMAN'S WARNING

The Finance Member replying warned British and Indian businessmen to remember that the Budget proposals were moderate only because of the provision for immobilisation of excess purchasing power. If no anti-inflationary action of this kind were to be taken at the present time, then the scale of new taxation would be entirely inadequate and Income-Tax and Super-Tax might have to be stepped up drastically.

As regards duration, his own object was to deal with the present situation, and to that extent it might be said that the measure was temporary but not in the sense of being only for a single year.

Sir Cowasji asked if this meant that it was a temporary measure for so long as the Finance Member considered it necessary in the country's interests.

The Finance Member indicated assent.

The House passed the motion for consideration.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

In the course of debate on clauses, the Assembly accepted an amendment moved by Sir John Sheehy, Income-Tax Commissioner, providing that exemption from Income-Tax shall "apply to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is in excess of 10 per cent of the actual capital sum assured"; and that "in calculating any such capital sum no account shall be taken of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned or of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise, which is to be or may be received either before or after death either by the person paying the premium or by any other person and which is not the sum actually assured."

A number of amendments moved by Mr. Ramratan Gupta were negatived.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

BUDGET FEATURES IN A NUTSHELL

Summarizing the main features of the financial measures of the current year and the budget proposals for the next, the Governor of Bombay, in a Press Conference on Wednesday, said:

(1) *Taxation and borrowing have been resorted to, but only as needs dictated. The main needs were to counter inflation and to provide for reconstruction.*

(2) *The maximum possible provision has been made for reconstruction: that is to say, for the continuance of essential schemes of development and for a post-war programme of economic rehabilitation.*

(3) *Expenditure on the nation-building services of the Government has been regarded as inescapable, and the policy of gradual expansion of these services has once more been adhered to.*

(4) *Expenditure that was not inescapable has been curtailed, and caution has been practised in adding to the permanent liabilities of the Province.*

(5) *Substantial balances have been built up which the Province can fall back upon in emergency, and which now help it to tackle its food problem.*

(Details on page Two)

BATTLE FOR CASSINO

Allies Withdraw Advance Detachments

LONDON, March 29

Mediterranean Allied Advance Force Headquarters Communique to-day reported that patrols were active on all fronts. Snow in the mountains impeded movement.

The Communique said: "LAND: Patrols were active on all fronts. Heavy snow in the mountains made movements difficult. Our advance detachments on the eastern slopes of the Monastery Hill have been withdrawn. Heavy artillery concentrations have been fired on several enemy areas and a small enemy attack on the front of the Fifth Army Allied bridgehead was broken up. AIR: Yesterday Tactical Air Force medium bombers again struck at enemy communication lines."

ALLIES DIG IN

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Fifth Army in a cable despatch on Monday night said: Allied troops, who have gone back on the defensive in the Cassino sector, are now digging in and consolidating their positions. The withdrawal of isolated troops from two hill features under the Monastery was successfully effected under cover of an artillery barrage. The Germans are keeping up their sneak raids in the Anzio beachhead but are causing very little damage. They use few planes in these attacks which have more of a nuisance than a destructive value.

Assam Govt's Order Against Sylhet Editor Set Aside

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The order of the Government of Assam requiring the editor and publisher of the "Sylhet Chronicle" to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act has been set aside by a Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

THREE WOMEN'S HOUSES SEARCHED

MIRAJ, March 29: The residences of Miss V. S. Deshmukh, Miss Yesu D. Deo and Miss Shanta Shankar Vaidya, were searched to-day, but nothing incriminating was found.—U. P.

Butler Won't Resign

Education Minister's Attitude On Govt.'s Defeat In Commons

LONDON, March 29: Mr. Richard Butler, Education Minister, has not offered Mr. Winston Churchill his resignation from office, says Reuter's special correspondent.

There were many reports overnight that he had taken this step in consequence of Government's defeat by one vote last Tuesday night in a division over a clause of an Education Bill which Mr. Butler is piloting through the House of Commons.

I understand that Mr. Butler takes the attitude that the Government as a whole stands behind his education measure and a decision on Government's intentions on this question is a matter of corporate policy—which is in the hands of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Churchill's Challenge To Commons

WESTMINSTER, March 29.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, in a statement in the Commons on last night's Government defeat on the Education Bill said that Government had decided to delete the amendment about equal pay for men and women teachers—which was carried against the Government yesterday—from the Bill.

This act of deletion would be regarded as a vote of confidence in the administration and if the Government did not secure an adequate majority, it would entail the usual constitutional consequences.

Mr. Winston Churchill has made the Government overnight defeat in Parliament a constitutional matter of confidence in himself and his Cabinet colleagues, says Reuter's Special Correspondent. Directly the members of Parliament meet at the next sitting, they will return to the disputed clause of the Education Bill and vote on the Cabinet's decision to reject the anti-Government amendment. If the House of Commons votes against the Government, it will resign. This was the dramatic and uncompromising stand taken by Mr. Churchill in Parliament to-day.

There is no doubt whatever at Westminster that the Government will win a decisive majority in "the confidence" division as it always has in the past. The Prime Minister has made this certain by raising the dispute from the level of disagreement on a minor domestic issue to the level of incorporate authority and policy of his war winning. Mr. Churchill's phrase "at this very serious time in the progress of the war" makes it clear that he will present the vote to Parliament as a fresh illustration that he will accept no compromise—even on details of home policy—in Parliament's backing of Government. It must be hundred per cent confidence or nothing.—Reuter.

Labour Holds Key

Mr. Churchill's statement in London to-day created a tense situation at Westminster. No one expects that the Government will have any difficulty in securing a vote of confidence at the next sitting or that the threat of Government resignation and consequent general election will materialise. The Conservative Liberal National and National Labour parties, totalling 400 members have a majority of about 200 over all the other parties, and there is no doubt that a substantial proportion of this majority will be mustered in the division. The danger, however, lies in the attitude of the Labour Party numbering 189 members. They officially support the Government but they have voted as a party against Government on two important divisions on the Education Bill including the one yesterday which brought about Government's defeat. They are one likely to vote against the Government on the Vote of Confidence, but they might abstain. In that case, the position of the Labour Ministers in the Government might be untenable. They include the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, all members of the War Cabinet.

The Labour Party will discuss its position at a special meeting to-morrow. The feeling of resentment among members may die down, but if it develops into serious trouble, it is clear that in his present mood, the Prime Minister would have no hesitation in appealing to the country at a general election. This step is not at present expected.—Reuter.

NO HOPE OF EVACUATION BY SEA FOR NAZI GARRISONS IN CRIMEA

Double Soviet Drive On Odessa: Marshal Zhukov's Armies Sweeping On To Carpathians

MOSCOW, March 29

From Reuter's special correspondent:

Soviet Army groups are to-day advancing along two 90-mile fronts towards Odessa. Marshal Koniev's men are moving south-eastwards and southwards between the Dniester and Pervomaisk. Gen. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army Group is pushing south-westwards towards the Black Sea port between Pervomaisk and Nikolaiev.

TOWARDS CARPATHIANS

Marshal Zhukov's armies are sweeping on to the Carpathians.

To-day they are fighting only 10 miles north-east of Kolomiya, which is north-west of Chernovitsi and a key junction on the railway winding through the Carpathian passes to the Hungarian plain. They are already on the first gently rising slopes at the base of the Carpathians and within 40 miles of the Czechoslovak border. At the present rate of advance another day's fighting will bring them up to the walls of Kolomya and almost under the shadow of the giant snow-capped peaks topping the Carpathian line.

BLOW FOR ODESSA

While Soviet divisions continue to line up along the Pruth, Rumania's frontier with the Soviet Union, a series of Red Army spear-heads are driving down to Southern Bessarabia. A hammer blow at the German positions guarding the north-eastern approaches to Odessa has been struck by the Soviet advance on a 30-mile front above Voznesensk.

With the German dead still heaped up in the streets of Nikolaev, a general movement on Odessa has already begun. The nearest Soviet troops to this Black Sea Port—one of the two remaining to the Germans in Southern Russia, the second being Akkerman—are still those which pushed to the western tip of the narrow tongue of land below Nikolaev after sealing up Crimea last year. They are only 40 miles away. But Nikolaev itself is less than 70 miles as the crow flies and a new advance across the Southern Bug has brought other Soviet troops 80 miles almost due north of the city. The speed of this new trans-river swoop may be evident from the fact that at some points the Russians are already more than 15 miles beyond the opposing bank.

FATE OF NAZIS IN CRIMEA

From now on clearing of the remainder of Southern Russia still under German control may be expected to go on with even greater speed, while the situation of the German and Rumanian troops in the Crimea "island" variously estimated at between eleven and fifteen division, is going to become desperate. From the newly captured Nikolaev and Novorossisk, the naval base in the Caucasus, the Russians are in a position to make increasing sallies to undermine air transport communications. Any hopes the Crimean garrisons may have had of evacuating by sea have taken a further downward plunge in the past 24 hours.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KOLOMEA

MOSCOW, March 29: The Russians have captured Kolomea, an important enemy defence point in the Carpathian foothills. The capture was announced to-night in an order of the day from Marshal Stalin to Marshal Zhukov.

Kolomea is 45 miles north-west of Cernauti and 30 miles from the nearest point on the Hungarian border, that is the border of Ruthenia, which Hungary seized from Czechoslovakia in 1938. It controls the road and railway leading over the Carpathians through the Tartar Pass into the Tisa Valley of Hungary.—Reuter.

NEWSPRINT CONTROLLER'S OFFICE MOVES TO SIMLA

NEW DELHI, March 29: The office of the Controller of Newsprint will close in New Delhi on March 29, 1944, and re-open in Simla on April 4, 1944, says a Press Note.—A. P.

Famous Wrestler Gunga Killed In Bus Accident

LAHORE, March 25: The famous Indian wrestler, Feroz Din alias Gunga, had a tragic end to-day, while he was on his way from his home-village to Lahore to attend the "Chiragon Ka Mela" which is to be held here on Sunday in the Shalamar Gardens. Gunga who was travelling in a lorry with his relatives and two wrestlers, had his leg cut in a lorry accident near Kamoki on the Lahore-Gujranwala road when the lorry in which he was seated turned turtle. It is stated that a boy tried to cross the road in front of the lorry and while the driver was doing his best to save the boy the lorry turned on one side and Gunga's leg was cut. He was brought to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore in a precarious condition where he died soon after. His dead body is being taken to his village Ugoki (Sialkot) from the Mayo Hospital.—"Tribune."

EX-VICHY OFFICER TO DIE FOR TREASON

LONDON, March 29: Radio France says that the forty-year-old Col. Pierre Cristofini, a former Vichy officer, was sentenced to death at Algiers to-day on a charge of treason.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, March 29: The House of Representatives has approved and sent to the Senate a navy request for 1,019 million dollars for developing advanced Bases in the Pacific.—Reuter.

Gold Rush Hits City

BOMBAY, March 29.

A gold rush has hit the city.

Despite the fact that gold purchased in Africa is being sold by the Government of India at what was described in the Central Assembly as "profiteering" rates, people seem to have gone gold greedy and for the last few days dealers have been buying up gold as ordinary people bought grains on the eve of rationing.

Things reached a climax today when two queues lined up before the issue windows of the Reserve Bank of India eager to buy gold.

This morning the Bank raised the selling price of gold to Rs 72 per tola in bulk and Rs. 74 in small bars. They also restricted gold sales with the result that bulk sales of about one lakh of tolas only was reported.

As far as small bars were concerned two windows were opened, one for five tola bars and one for tola bars, with two clerks at each window, one to check the cash and another to hand out the dope.

KASTURBA FUND

Bombay Committee Appointed

A meeting of the signatories to the appeal issued by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund and of sympathisers was held on Wednesday at the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

It was resolved to appoint a committee called the Bombay Committee of the Fund to make collections in the city and suburbs of Bombay.

The following were appointed as office-bearers of the Committee:

President: Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. G. M. S. Captain and Prof. P. A. Wadia; Secretaries: Messrs. Ratilal M. Gandhi, C. C. Shah, Mahomed Hussain Hasham Premji and Mrs. Jaishri Raiji; Treasurers: Messrs. Ramnath A. Podar and Motichand G. Kapadia.

In addition to the Trustees of the Fund who belong to Bombay, viz., Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. J R. D. Tata, K. M. Munshi and Shantikumar N. Morarji and Lady Premlila Thakarsey and the Secretaries of the Central Fund, Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Swami Anand, who were to be ex-officio members, a General Committee of a number of prominent persons was appointed with powers to co-opt.

It is expected that the Committee will start the work of collection shortly Sjt. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Central Fund, will arrive in Bombay next week. The office of the Bombay Committee will be located in the premises of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1 Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

KASTURBA FUND COLLECTIONS

CALCUTTA, March 28: Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, Kasturba National Memorial Fund, who is now in Calcutta, informs that the total collections up-to-date for the above Fund in Calcutta amount to Rs. 1,80,000. Mr. Thakkar leaves to-night for Delhi, wherefrom he proceeds to Bombay after a short stay.—U. P.

SIX SICK DESTITUTES DIE

CALCUTTA, March 29: Six sick destitutes died yesterday in Calcutta hospitals.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

RUSSO-SWISS RELATIONS

BERNE, March 29: A motion calling for the resumption of relations between Switzerland and Soviet Russia was accepted without opposition by the Swiss Federal Council to-day.—Reuter.

Indian Wins Appeal

Durban Supreme Court Judgment In Racial Discrimination Case

PIETERMARITZBURG, March 29

The refusal of licensing officers to grant licences to an Indian for two depots for storing, receiving and distributing laundry "on the sole ground of racial discrimination" is severely criticised by Judge President Hathorn at the Supreme Court to-day when, Mr. Justice Broome concurring, he set aside the decisions of the Durban Licensing Officer and the Durban Licensing Appeal Board who refused to grant a licence to Mr. A. K. Philip proprietor of a laundry in Durban.

Mr. Philip's application was refused by the Licensing Officer on the ground that he was not satisfied with the locality of the premises desirable for carrying on the Philip's business, and the refusal was upheld by the appeal board.

JUDGMENT

Giving judgment on the case brought up for review Mr. Justice Hathorn said that there was no valid reason why the application should not be granted, especially as other laundry owners were granted depot licences in the same area.

Dealing with the Appeal Board's decision, Mr. Justice Hathorn said: I regard the reasons of the Appeal Board as mere window-dressing introduced in the case for the purpose of holding up what the members of the Appeal Board must have known was a hopelessly bad decision of the Licensing Officer.

"CAPRICIOUS"

Mr. Justice Hathorn said: The appeal board's decision is set aside as being capricious and the Licensing Officer is directed to issue the licence in question. The respondents are ordered to pay costs.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, March 29.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is leaving for Bombay to-morrow.

During her stay here Congress members of the Assembly have been in frequent touch with her and she has been present at meetings held between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party, to discuss questions relating to their attitude to official business in the Assembly.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is giving an evening party to-morrow at which members of the Muslim League, Nationalist and Independent Parties of the Assembly are expected to be present.—A.P.

SANT SINGH DEMANDS ASSAM FRONT FACTS

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Sardar Sant Singh has written to the leader of the Assembly suggesting that in view of the situation on the Eastern Front, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief should give an account of the true situation in either an open or a secret session of the Assembly at an early opportunity.—A.P.

ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Circles in favour of a fourth term as President for President Roosevelt estimated to-day that if he decides to seek re-election he can depend on a minimum of 604 of the Democratic National Convention's 1,176 votes.

A preliminary survey indicates that he has so far received public declarations of support from 116 out of 140 Democrat delegates chosen in four States, including 86 elected in the New York primary elections yesterday.

He will apparently also be backed by 10 more delegates to be chosen at the State Convention.—Reuter.

Chhoturam Closeted With Jinnah

LAHORE, March 28.

Sir Chhoturam, Revenue Minister Punjab, was closeted for three hours to-night with Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the residence of Nawab of Mamdot. The talk related to the party position in the Punjab Assembly with particular reference to the recent interpretation of the Jinnah-Sikander Pact by the League President.

Sir Chhoturam, it may be mentioned, is the co-founder with late Sir Fazli Hussain of the Unionist Party which has dominated the Punjab politics for the last 20 years.—A P.

BEST OPPORTUNITY

WANTED CAPABLE INSPECTORS for whole of Bombay Presidency on very good salary basis with excellent future prospects and security of service. Previous experience in the line preferable. People well connected and capable of producing good business need apply or see:

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LECTURE

AT THE
POLISH EXHIBITION,
CAWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL, At 7 p.m.

"POLAND TODAY AND TOMORROW"

BY
WANDA DYNOWSKA
(Umadevi).

R

IF YOU DRAW SERVICE RATIONS

It has been noticed that persons drawing Service rations from naval, military or air force authorities also obtain ration cards and get rations on such cards. To prevent this double drawal, the Government of Bombay has amended the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulations. It is now illegal for any person receiving service rations to obtain a ration card or to obtain rationed articles on a ration card if it is already issued in his name.

If any ration card holder receives Service rations he must surrender his ration card for cancellation to the nearest rationing office within 10 days from the date of receipt of such ration. If he receives Service rations on behalf of some other ration card holder he must see that the ration card of such holder is likewise surrendered for cancellation.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 29.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 25th March, 1944 :—

Allahabad 86 63 nil, BOMBAY 86 73 nil, Calcutta 91 69 0.9, Cawnpore 83 62 0.1 Cuttack 94 75 nil, Darjeeling nil nil nil, Delhi 85 61 nil, Dehra Dun 77 52 nil, Jacobabad 79 61 0.1, Karachi 83 79 nil, Lahore 77 56 nil, Lucknow 82 61 nil, Madras 88 75 nil, Nagpur 94 68 nil, Patna 87 61 0.1, Peshawar 72 54 nil Shillong 63 52 0-1, Simla 55 41 nil.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

One's own heart is the best place to store the few things of life that matter.

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BUDGET

The Bombay Budget for 1944-45 was presented by the Governor to a press conference on Wednesday evening, as has been done ever since the administration of the province was taken over by the Governor under Section 93 of the Government of India Act. Though the Legislature exists it has been deprived of its power of controlling the budget. The Governor continues to be virtually a Dictator. His budget proposals have to be accepted by the people willy-nilly. Considering this position, it may be said of the budget for the year 1944-45 that it might have been worse. It is some relief that there are no fresh taxes, the reason being that the taxes already levied are heavy enough and yield huge surpluses. The surplus in 1942-43 was Rs. 191 lakhs and was due mainly to the liquor tax having yielded an increase of Rs. 132 lakhs—thanks to the virtual sabotaging of the Prohibition scheme—and to inadequate expenditure on nation-building activities. For the same reasons and also increased taxation the surplus in the current year is expected to be Rs. 163 lakhs in spite of the inclusion in the expenditure of a transfer of Rs. 150 lakhs to the Special Development Fund and of Rs. 110 lakhs to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund. For 1944-45 the surplus shown is only Rs. 86,000 because the expenditure for the year is inflated by the allocation of the huge sum of Rs. 450 lakhs to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund and of Rs. 124 lakhs to the Special Development Fund.

The question naturally arises why with such a series of surpluses there were fresh taxes in the current year. The Governor gives two reasons, namely, combating inflation and providing for Post-War Reconstruction. But taxation is not a good method of combating inflation, imports of consumption goods, development of industries and borrowing being fairer and more effective measures. As regards the plea of post-war reconstruction, one cannot but be distrustful of Government's plans when essential measures of immediate reconstruction are very inadequately provided for. It is also a questionable type of reconstruction which is based, to no small extent on the tainted liquor revenue. It is foolish to convert potential food into poisonous liquor, to make money by permitting or encouraging its use and then to boast of having spent so much on food-growing and hospitals.

Considering that the total estimated revenue and expenditure for 1944-45 are each about 2489 lakhs, better provision could have been made for immediate essential reconstruction in the shape of industrial development, growing more food and mass literacy. The provision Rs. 19 lakhs for Industries is utterly inadequate for a province like Bombay with its big industrial possibilities. In view of the urgent need for more food, the provision for subsidies in the "Grow More Food" campaign is also inadequate, being only Rs. 10 lakhs for seed and Rs. 14 lakhs for manure. As regards mass literacy the Governor said: "Under the mass literacy scheme launched by the Government in 1938-39 financial assistance is given to local authorities and private agencies for the opening and maintenance of primary schools in small villages with a population of less than 700. The number of such schools is on the increase and for them an additional provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made in the budget. For other primary schools run by local authorities, a further amount of Rs. 25,000 has been provided in the budget. These grants are niggardly and are presumably to schools for children of school going age. There is no indication in the speech of special provision for adult literacy. However it is something that the provision for education and nation-building activities in general has progressively, though most inadequately, increased in these war years. It may also be that the Bombay budget is better than many other provincial ones. But the public cannot forgive the undoing of prohibition and the continued flouting of the Legislature, which is allowed to exist only in name.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Defensive Action (?)

No clear-cut picture has yet emerged of the Japanese penetration of the Manipur border. The latest reports reveal that while the operations to clear the Tiddim-Imphal road continue satisfactorily, the Japanese pressure has increased in the Somra Hill tracts. It will be some time before the fighting in the dense frontier jungle can be assessed in its correct perspective but it is interesting to note that official reports are now couched in more confident tones. In a talk with a press correspondent high military officials on the spot compared the present Japanese operations to their recent counter-offensive in Arakan and said that they were of an essentially defensive character No doubt attack is sometimes the best form of defence but the development in the Manipur border hardly looks as if it was a desperate Jap gamble. On the contrary it seems to have been planned with considerable care and strength and it has certainly succeeded in springing a surprise on the Allies. Whether the strategy followed by the 14th Army in Arakan will once again succeed in turning the tables upon the invaders or whether the Jap penetration really grows into a major offensive needing a major defence remains to be seen yet.

Storm In Tea-Cup

Though the defeat suffered by the National Government during the Committee stage of the Education Bill is apparently sensational and though it has led to all sorts of speculation regarding the future policy of Government, the whole affair is bound to settle down quickly like the proverbial storm in the tea-cup. The British people cannot allow themselves the luxury of party warfare on the eve of the second front and at a time when the Red Army is storming the frontiers of Rumania. The Opposition in the Commons has no doubt scored a brilliant if fluke victory over the Government but the Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party was himself the first to point out that it was not a vote against the Bill—much less a vote of no confidence in the Government or even an individual Minister. The real significance of the episode lies in the ironical coincidence of the Opposition in the Commons having been able to muster their forces and to score their first success just when the Prime Minister had made a vigorous defence of the Government's home policy in his nation-wide broadcast. It was rather an unusual step to take. Mr. Churchill was hardly charitable in his remarks upon his critics. His speech has had an unusual sequel. Honours can be said to be even now and the House of Commons can be trusted to close up its ranks for the great ordeal that faces Britain and the entire democratic world.

Indians In East Africa

The new restrictions imposed on the immigraion of Indians into East Africa need to be resisted strenuously as they involve racial discrimination and injustice in several other ways. As a matter of fact the present dispute is, not about the immigration of fresh Indians,—though their rights must be duly safeguarded—but about the return to East Africa of Indians who had resided there long but had to come to India on the Italian conquest of parts of Africa. The objections to their return on the ground of inadequate food and housing facilities are frivolous and cannot bear any judicial examination. These and other facts have been duly emphasised in the representation made to the Member for Commonwealth Relations by the Deputation on behalf of the Africa Shippers' Association and the Indian residents in East Africa. The representation pertinently quotes the following remark of Mr. Churchill made about Indians in East Africa in his book "My African Journey": "Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing between man and man to embark on a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith?" Mr. Churchill cannot plead now that he has no control over East Africa which is only a colony, and not a self-governing Dominion. Let us hope he will help in getting an honest deal for the Indians in the Colony.

Plea For Released Congressmen's Meeting

NEW DELHI, March 29: "Now that some of us are out, it is necessary that at least the Congressmen who are out of jail should meet and exchange ideas about the present situation", says Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, member of the Central Assembly, in a statement before leaving for Madras.

"The most important things, which I feel we should consider is first the food situation, which I hear is rather bad in many districts, and secondly, what help we can give to the families of those who are in jail.

On reaching Madras, we propose to convene a meeting of prominent Congressmen in the districts to consider the above matter and I earnestly hope that all will kindly respond."

Small Surplus In Bombay Budget

No Relief In Taxation

Special Grant For Amenities For Labour Welfare

83 LAKHS MORE AS BOMBAY'S SHARE OF INCOME-TAX PROCEEDS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

No additional taxation, a slight decrease in the Urban Immovable Property tax, a transfer of Rs. 450 lakhs to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund and of Rs. 123.80 lakhs to the special Reserve Fund, leaving a small Revenue Surplus of Rs. 86,000—these are the main features of the budget estimates for the year 1944-45 published to-day.

Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay explained and justified the budget proposals and items of expenditure at a conference of press representatives at the Civil Secretariat on Wednesday.

Small Surplus

The budget provides for a total Revenue receipts of 24,89.56 lakhs and a total Revenue expenditure of 24,88.70 lakhs leaving a small surplus of Rs. 86,000.

But all the taxation measures imposed during the current year, such as the doubling of the Betting Tax, the enhancement of the Entertainment Duties and the surcharge on judicial and non-judicial stamps and registration fees will continue. These are expected to yield a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs in a full year.

In fact "Tax to fight inflation; save for reconstruction" seems to be the slogan on which the budget is based.

Following are extracts from the statement made by the Governor at the press conference:—

As an indication of the satisfactory nature of the financial results of the current year I will mention three sets of figures:

(I) FREE BALANCE

We began the current year with a free cash balance of Rs. 488.50 lakhs We expect to close it with Rs. 630.81 lakhs.

(II) SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Special Development Fund stood at Rs. 214.68 lakhs at the beginning of the year. The Fund has of course been drawn upon during the course of the year, but it has also been replenished to the extent of Rs 150 lakhs At the close of the year it is expected to stand at Rs. 288.21 lakhs.

(III) POST-WAR REONSTRUCTION FUND

The Post-War Reconstruction Fund was started in 1942-43. The opening balance of the Fund in 1943-44 was Rs. 139.47 lakhs. By reason of a substantial transfer to the Fund during the current year its closing balance is expected to be Rs. 250 lakhs.

That these results have been achieved in spite of a huge unbudgeted item of expenditure, of the order of Rs. 1 crore, on measures of famine relief in the Bijapur District obviously requires explanation.

The explanation is to be found partly in the larger amount (Rs. 148 lakhs) we have received as the provincial share of the proceeds from taxes on income; partly in the increases which have occurred in the receipts from various taxes, notably Provincial Excise (Rs. 161.15 lakhs), in reflection of the increased purchasing power of the public; and, finally, but to a much smaller extent, in the proceeds from recent measures of additional taxation.

TAXATION DURING CURRENT YEAR

I propose to dwell a little on the last-mentioned point, and will myself put the obvious question: Why, with all these surpluses, this additional taxation?

The answer is two-fold: inflation and reconstruction.

Dealing with inflation the Governor said that inflation had no single front and must be countered at all points. "We have therefore to take," he continued, "in the various fields open to us, all such measures as we can to combat it. In the important matter of food, for example, the counter-offensive to inflation must aim at securing adequate and equitable distribution at reasonable prices; and the requisite measures would therefore be: more imports, larger and effective domestic procurement, well-organized rationing, and rigorous price control.

RECONSTRUCTION

Coming to reconstruction he said: I would not confine the use of that term to a programme of post-war economic re-habilitation, the need for which is now universally conceded, but would include in its scope those other measures of development and nation-building for which special programmes are already in operation and which are so inescapable as not to allow of postponement till after the war. For this latter category we have the Special Development Fund and, as an example of the items financed from that Fund, I will here mention only the scheme of contour bunding which has made much progress in the Bijapur district but which will require further large funds. As for post-war reconstruction, any programme at this stage can at best be tentative. The preparation of such a programme has already been taken in hand by the Government in consultation with the Central Government. At this stage, therefore, our financial aim is very simple: to make the maximum possible provision for the Special Development and Post-War Reconstruction Funds. Surely, then, the needs of reconstruction justify the taxation measures of a few months ago."

BORROWING DURING CURRENT YEAR

"During the course of the current year the Government have floated a public loan of Rs. 350 lakhs, similar to the one already floated last year and with the same object, namely, to replace advantageously a part of the consolidated debt on which the Province pays an interest of 4 1/2 per cent to the Government of India. The loan was issued at par, bears an interest of 3 per cent and is repayable in 1956 In next year's budget a provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been made for payment of interest on the new loan Provisions amounting to Rs. 24.66 lakhs have also been made towards sinking fund and depreciation charges in respect of the new loan.

Before closing this review of the current year's finances, I must make some mention of the huge expansion which has taken place during the course of the year in Government's activities in connection with the supply and distribution of food. The money temporarily used up in the purchase of food-grains is now classed as Capital and it is anticipated that the net capital requirements of Civil Supplies will exceed Rs. 10 crores during the current year. These requirements have so far been met from Provincial balances.

BUDGET (1944-45)

I now come to the budget proposals for 1944-45. The proposals do not include any further measures of taxation. There is, in one case, a very small reduction in taxation, viz., in the rates of levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax. The Government have decided that these rates should be reduced from 7 2/3 per cent to 7 per cent and from 3 5/6 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent. The loss of revenue involved is Rs. 8 lakhs. The amount corresponds to the figure of additional revenue estimated to be derived under Provincial Excise, from the modification which has been in force in Prohibition arrangements.

The increase is under taxes on income. According to the latest budget figures furnished by the Government of India, we expect to get, as the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax in 1944-45, Rs. 83.80 lakhs more than during the current year.

The reductions in expenditure are (i) about Rs. 1 crore under Famine Relief and (ii) about Rs. 40 lakhs on account of curtailment of A.R.P. measures.

The latter has been made possible by favourable war developments.

PROVISION FOR POST-WAR FUNDS

"The Government have found it possible to provide in the budget for a transfer of Rs. 450 lakhs to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund and of Rs. 123.80 lakhs to the Special Development Fund. At the close of the year 1944-45, therefore, the Post-War Reconstruction Fund is expected to stand at Rs. 7 crores. Allowing for expenditure during the course of the year, the closing balance of the Special Development Fund is expected to be Rs. 252.60 lakhs.

REVENUE SURPLUS

With these transfers figuring as part of expenditure the revenue surplus for the year 1944-45 stands at the nominal figure of Rs. 86,000

I will now refer briefly to expenditure on dearness allowance. Under the scale now in force the pay-limits up to which the allowance is admissible are Rs. 150 in Bombay City and Rs. 120 in the mofussil. For Government servants whose emoluments are below Rs. 40 per mensem the rates are Rs. 11 in Bombay City and Rs. 8 in the mofussil. For Government servants whose emoluments are Rs. 40 and above, but within the limits mentioned above, the rates are Rs. 14 for Bombay City and Rs. 10 in the mofussil. The provision on account of dearness allowance at existing rates is distributed over various heads of expenditure in the budget. The total provision is about Rs. 125 lakhs and includes grants-in-aid to local bodies which adopt schemes of dearness allowance similar to the one sanctioned by the Government

It is intended shortly to liberalize the existing pay-limits and rates. The requisite additional provision has been made in the budget."

EXPENDITURE ON NATION-BUILDING SERVICES

The Governor pointed out that the expenditure incurred by the Government, in recent years, on the various nation-building services, namely, Education, Medical, Public Health, Miner Irrigation Works, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Rural Development had increased as the following statement showed:

Year.		Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
1939-40	(Actuals)	314.67
1940-41	(Actuals)	318.63
1941-42	(Actuals)	349.47
1942-43	(Actuals)	368.06
1943-44	(Revised)	439.42
1944-45	(Budget)	516.08

To take up first Education which, as it should be, is one of the largest items of expenditure in the Provincial budget: you will notice that a provision of slightly more than Rs. 233 lakhs has been made under this head in next year's budget, against about Rs. 221 lakhs expected to be spent by the close of the current year. There has, in fact, been a rapid expansion of the education budget of the Province during recent years. Ten years ago, that is to say in 1933-34, the expenditure was Rs. 154 lakhs. Five years ago, in 1938-39 it was Rs. 191 lakhs. Next year it is Rs. 233 lakhs.

In illustration of what has caused the increased estimate of expenditure for 1944-45, the Governor stated that the grant to secondary schools managed by private and local bodies has been increased by Rs. 1,36,000, that provision had been made for a special grant of Rs. 24,000 for assisting such schools towards payment of dearness allowance to teachers; that an additional provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made in the budget for opening primary schools in villages with a population of less than 700 and that a further amount of Rs. 25,000 has been provided in the budget for other primary schools.

A provision of Rs. 20,000 had been made in order to enable the Government to pay larger grants to non-Government primary institutions.

An additional amount of Rs. 23,000 had been provided for the purpose of giving increased grants to non-Government special schools such as schools for defectives.

The scheme of basic education was introduced in various schools in the Province in 1939 as an experimental measure for a period of five years. That period is now over and the Government have decided to extend the experiment by a further period of five years. The provision on this account is Rs. 1,19,000. Moreover, an additional amount of Rs. 34,000 has been provided for the extension of the basic course up to Standard VII in certain cases.

Special steps have been taken to establish hostels and to institute scholarships for the benefit of the backward classes and an amount of Rs. 2,63,000 has, in this connection, been provided in next year's budget.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The combined expenditure under these two heads is estimated to be Rs. 126.67 lakhs in 1944-45, against Rs. 118.97 lakhs which is expected to be spent in 1943-44. Among individual items of expenditure provided for in the budget the following deserve mention.

MEDICAL AID IN VILLAGES

The scheme of subsidising private medical practitioners in rural areas is proposed to continue it for a further period of seven years at an annual cost of about Rs. 3,64,000. The object of this scheme is to encourage private medical practitioners—Allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic—to settle down in villages.

In certain forest villages in Kanara district the Government propose to establish next year six dispensaries of which they will meet the entire cost. A provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made in the budget for this purpose.

Further an amount of Rs. 20,000 has been set apart in the budget for the provision of medical aid in villages populated by backward classes.

An improved diet-scale, which includes butter, more milk, potatoes, etc., will be introduced in the Civil Hospitals in the mofussil. An amount of Rs. 34,000 has been provided in the budget on this account.

A provision of Rs. 3,36,000 in connection with the manufacture of serum at the Haffkine Institute is indicative of the valuable work which that institute has been doing. In connection with the permanent establishment of a Department of Chemotherapy in the same Institute a provision of nearly Rs. 60,000 has been made in the budget.

AGRICULTURE

Dealing with agriculture the Governor said: "In the current year's budget we provided about Rs. 30 lakhs under this head. Actually, our expenditure during the course of the year has been a great deal more than that, and the revised estimate shows that we shall have spent nearly Rs. 56 lakhs by the close of the year. In next year's budget we have provided as much as Rs. 102 lakhs.

The big increase during the current year and the much bigger increase in next year's estimate are almost wholly due to the scheme of contour bunding of which I have already made passing mention.

(1) CONTOUR BUNDING—You are no doubt aware of the impetus which this scheme received during the recent famine in Bijapur. With the two-fold object of providing suitable work for famine labour, and of putting into large-scale execution a measure which holds perhaps, the best promise of preventing a recurrence of famine in this area, an extensive programme of contour bunding has been carried out during the current year and nearly 1 1/2 lakhs of acres have been bunded. Next year's programme is on a more ambitious scale and it is proposed to bund not less than 5 lakhs acres, of which 2 lakhs will be in the Bijapur District and 3 lakhs in various other districts in the Karnatak and the Deccan. Rs. 70 lakhs have been provided for this purpose from the Special Development Fund.

Other schemes mentioned by the Governor are:—

A scheme for the purchase, storage and distribution of improved seed which will initially cost Rs. 30 lakhs, of which about Rs. 10 lakhs is by way of subsidy. The use of the improved seed is expected to result in an increase of 10 lakhs maunds in the outturn of food-grains.

Provision has been made during the current year for the distribution of 50,000 tons of ground-nut cake at an initial cost of Rs. 47,50,000, of which about Rs. 14 lakhs will be in the form of subsidy. The scheme is expected to increase the outturn of rice by nearly 6 lakhs maunds, and of wheat by near 1 1/4 lakhs maunds.

An Agricultural Research Station, with six sub-stations, will be opened in the Deccan Canal tract. A provision of over Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Research work on the technique and economics of crop-production will be conducted at eighteen small centres, six in each Revenue Division, to be established at a cost of about Rs. 41,000

A provision of Rs. 1,63,000 is made for the continuance of 174 existing Taluka Demonstration Centres and the opening of 40 new Centres.

An order has been passed under the Defence of India Rules for preventing the slaughter of certain types of cattle. The staff requisite for the enforcement of this order has been appointed.

The Government have, besides, taken measures for the salvage of useful milch cattle and have sanctioned for this purpose: the opening of a cattle farm in the Palghar Taluka of the Thana District at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs; and a scheme for subsidizing four cattle farms of the Bombay Humanitarian League in North Gujarat at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000.

INDUSTRIES

In regard to Industries it is proposed to spend Rs. 19,27,000 next year against Rs. 15,48,000 which is the revised estimate for the current year. These include four Sales Depots to be opened in the districts of Kaira, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur at a cost of Rs. 41,520; and a provision of Rs. 25,000 for the grant of subsidies to artisans for purchase of appliances and tools.

For the special encouragement of backward class pupils who desire to receive training in Industrial Schools or in particular cottage industries, an amount of Rs. 1,30,000 has been earmarked for scholarships, etc.

The budget provision for Civil Works (Rs. 140 lakhs) is less than the revised estimate of current year's expenditure (Rs. 150 lakhs).

For original works the provision under roads is Rs. 28.82 lakhs, of which Rs. 3.80 lakhs come from the Provincial revenues and Rs. 25.02 lakhs from this Government's share in the Central Road Fund.

Another source of expenditure on communications is the Provincial Road Fund which is made up of surplus receipts from the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax. Out of this fund an amount of Rs. 3,50,000 has been provided for the construction and maintenance of village approach roads and Rs. 1,62,000 for continuing work of modernization of the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik roads.

MISCELLANEOUS

An amount of Rs. 2,08,000 has been included in the budget for the provision of amenities to Industrial labour, besides Rs. 40,000 on other schemes of labour welfare.

The Government propose to introduce a scheme of village broadcasting and have taken the preliminary steps during the current year. More than 800 radio sets have been obtained on the lease-lend basis and are proposed to be distributed in various villages all over the Province. A provision of nearly Rs. 1,09,000 has been made in the next year's budget for the operation of this scheme.

For securing better educational facilities to children of men in the Defence Services, the Government have so far sanctioned the establishment of thirteen hostels in various places in the districts of Satara, Ratnagiri etc. A provision of Rs. 17,000 has been made in next year's budget to meet the expenditure on account of the rent of the hostel buildings and the grant-in-aid to the Bombay Provincial Soldiers' Board.

WHY RATIONING HAS SUCCEEDED

Governor's Address At Bombay Commerce Chamber Meeting

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday evening said:

The year which has passed since your last meeting has been one in which we and our Allies have moved with giant strides towards victory. You will all have listened to, or read, the account, which the Prime Minister gave on Sunday night, of the progress we have made in these 12 months.

If we turn to the home front, we are, as you know, a deficit Province in the matter of food supply, and ever since the loss of Burma, the provisioning of this great city and the deficit areas of the Province has been a source of continual and, at times, acute anxiety to Government. But no Government can pursue a successful food policy without the co-operation and support of the people, and I think that, if you were to ask Mr. Knight or Mr. Gorwala to what single factor more than any other they attributed the success of rationing in Bombay, their answer would be, to the good sense and support of the ordinary man and woman, who mastered the apparent intricacies of the scheme almost overnight, and settled down to work it.

Another feature of the past year has been the increasing pressure on Bombay's housing and office accommodation resources. I have paid particular attention to what you have said about this problem, Mr. President, as it is one which has caused us a good deal of concern. Our policy has, of course, always been to resort to requisitioning only in the most overriding cases, where the efficiency of the war effort is obviously at stake, and about this there is no disagreement, as war needs must come first. The difficulties which have been felt are mainly delays in the payment of compensation and the short notice at which it has sometimes been necessary for Government to act. Government are very fully aware of the inconveniences which have consequently at times arisen, and we have done everything possible to minimise them.

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD

Civil Supplies Director On Govt.'s Altered Scheme

That the scale of levies for a village as a whole, in enforcing the Government's procurement scheme, was being altered was announced by Mr. J. Booth, Director of Civil Supplies (Districts) at a Press Conference in the Secretariat, on Wednesday.

Mr. Booth observed that instructions were being issued to district collectors to allow a certain amount of latitude for changing the scale of levies, which showed a lot of variation from the averages. Principles for changing the scales had been laid down and the changing would not be done at the whims of district collectors. Government would alter scales for a village and not for an individual, if the scale of levies were genuinely to bear heavily on the villagers.

Regarding distribution centres of food in the districts, he stated that each taluka had got 8, 10 or12 centres. Government would like to have as many centres as possible to be run by co-operative societies. Co-operative Officers in districts had been instructed to pay attention to organisation of centres. In places where there were no co-operative societies, Government would try and have local committees. The centres would be so set up that very few persons would be forced to walk a distance of five miles to get their requirements. The selling price fixed in these centres would not be more than 5 per cent of the buying price of the article concerned.

Questioned regarding the non-official Food Conference set up by the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Booth said that many of those who were in the Mayor's Conference had been included in the official body which would have its first meeting on Tuesday

He also stated that Government was considering the question of reconstituting the district advisory boards on an elective basis.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Mr. Willkie asserted that failure to pursue the announced purposes "lessens the nations' enthusiasm for the war, causes loss of prestige around the world and takes the moral fervour of the war."

In the Far East the peoples were concerned whether the Atlantic Charter would also be applied to the Pacific. Mr. Cordell Hull said the policies would be applied around the world but I am living in the hopes that they will be applied to some place in the world, said Mr. Willkie.—Reuter.

* * *

The Finance Bill was rejected by 56 votes to 55.

The Viceroy recommended the Finance Bill for the reconsideration of the Assembly.

The Assembly reconsidered the Finance Bill in the light of the Viceroy's recommendation and rejected it by 56 votes to 45!

Q. E. D.

* * *

Pandit Nilkantha Das and Mr. A. M. Dam have issued a statement explaining why they supported the Government in the Finance Bill debate.

Uneasy conscience?

* * *

By the way, we do not believe Lord Wavell requires a Gallup Poll expert to assess the value of a Viceroy's recommendation!

* * *

A Nagpur message reports the funeral procession of a red-faced monkey who after being killed for menacing activities was taken in a procession on a cycle rickshaw to the accompaniment of lights and band."

We are afraid of commenting on it for the report bristles with dangerous symbolisms.

* * *

TODAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated by the Junior Colleague)

(1) *In the Finance Bill diviston, Sir Cowasji Jehangir walked into the Government lobby quite absent-mindedly—more out of habit than conviction.*

(2) *Bhai Parmanand and other Mahasabhites voted against the majority of elected Indian members to prove that India might have "geographical unity" but certainly not political unity.*

(3) *Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the Government for the cause of international labour.*

(4) *Sir V. N. Chandavarkar voted against National interest to vindicate Liberal principles.*

(5) *Mr. N. M. Joshi remained neutral as he could not make up his mind which side was worse.*

(6) *Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi voted for the Bill because he agreed with Bhai Parmanand and Pandit Nilkanthadas that the Government is any day preferable to a Congress-League Coalition.*

When once again you're free to choose it will be
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on 18 April, 2017

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 6, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 5, 1363
Parsi: Meher 28, 1313
Sunrise: 7-36 a.m. Sunset: 7-51 p.m.
Hightide: 3-40 16-49 Lowtide: 9-53 22-54.
Corporation meeting 2 p.m. (B T)

To-day's Engagements

B. F. MADAN MEMORIAL LECTURES 1944: Mr. K. P. Vishwanatha Iyer Editor of the "Hindu" Madras will give a public lecture today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S T) at Sunderbai Hall on "The need for a Comprehensive economic Development for India proposals and organisational problems" when Sir Manilal B. Nanavati will preside.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION: The annual social gathering of the Association will be held at 6-30 p.m. today (Thursday) in the Association rooms.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY: The annual meeting of the Society will be held today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S T).

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE: Dr. J. M. Unyala Ph.D. will deliver his third lecture of the series today (Thursday) evening at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall (136, Apollo Street, Fort) at 6 p.m. (S T) on "Political History of Iran, especially of Elam and Western Provinces, as deduced from materials excavated at Susa and elsewhere."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Matunga, Study Class on "Manas, Highher and Lower" today (Thursday) at 8-15 p.m. at Putla House, Bhaudaji Road, Matunga.

REPORTS FROM CHINA: James L. Stewart, foreign correspondent and war reporter for the 'A.P.' of America and the Columbia Broadcasting system who is 'en route' home for a vacation will broadcast a talk entitled "Report from China" from the All-India Radio, Bombay at 8-34 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

TEXTILE STORES AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS' ASSN.: The first annual general meeting of the Textile Stores and Machinery Merchants' Association will be held today (Thursday) at 4 p.m. at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Ltd.

PROF. MOULVI'S LECTURE: Professor A. Moulvi will speak on "Future Careers for Young Men" at 7 p.m. today (Thursday) at the Bandra Gymkhana, Bandra.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ RAMA NAVMI FESTIVAL: 6-15 p.m. Ramayana Discourses; 7-15 p.m. Thayampaka and Keli Kottu; 9 p.m. Kathakali and other Dances.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Shri Shantilal M. Desai, will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on 'Wardha Scheme and its salient features' at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

POLISH EXHIBITION: There will be a lecture on "Poland To-day and To-morrow" at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji J. Hall.

From April 2, 1944, holders of ration cards and ration permits can draw only the wheat part of their barwheat ration (which is 3/4 of his barwheat ration) in wheat itself but cannot then draw any rationed article against the remaining 1/4 of his barwheat ration. The retail price of wheat by itself will be Rs. 1-0-0 per paylee. Wheat-flour, however, would not be available separately. Only barwheat flour will be sold as at present.

SOUNDNESS OF BOMBAY PLAN

Viswanath Iyer On Royist And Communist Criticisms

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the Sunderabai Hall this evening, Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Iyer delivered the second of the series of three lectures under the Madon Memorial Trust. The subject was the Economic Plans before the country—The Bombay Plan and the Indian Federation of Labour Plan. Rev. Dr. John McKenzie presided.

Discussing the Indian Federation of Labour Plan, Mr. Viswanatha Iyer said it did not satisfy any of his criteria of a sound plan. The targets contemplated were dominated by the conception of man as an "animal"; the principle of "from each according to his ability" was not respected in the matter of production, while the application of that of "each according to his needs" had been only partially applied in the sphere of distribution. Land was sought to be nationalised on the basis of seven years purchase, while industry was allowed to be in private hands at a fixed return. Above all, the I.F.L. Plan disclosed a conception of values which denied to human personality the right to self-realisation, the highest concession made being the right to amenities like recreation and amusements. In the light of American studies, tractorisation, the lecturer said, would not be economic.

Analysing the criticisms of the Bombay Plan by Royists, Communists, economists and others, Mr. Iyer said that most of them proceeded either on a misconception of the principles underlying the Plan or from the fact that the Plan provided an incomplete and inchoate picture. The plan satisfied the principle of efficiency of production and avoided courses of action which might lead to intolerable distress. In regard to the other two criteria, equity in distribution and freedom for self-expression, there was the promise of satisfaction. The plan embodies the mental projection of calculating, hard-headed businessmen in language which might not make any powerful appeal to popular imagination. It seemed to fall short of the provisions in the Plan of British Tories for post-war reconstruction in Britain. In spite of these, it is a tribute to its essential soundness that its general principles had secured nation-wide support. When the picture was completed the lecturer was confident that the veil would stand lifted off and the vision, beautiful and life sublime envisaged in it.

W. I. A. A. Silver Jubilee

One of the items in the W.I.A.A.'s programme for the celebration of its Silver Jubilee at the end of this month is the holding of a public meeting of members at the B.E.S.T. Conference Room on the 31st. The meeting will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to H. E. the Governor and will be addressed besides the President, by Mr. P. P. Kapadia, President of the W. I. A. A., Mr. R. G. Higham, Mr. H. E. Ormerod and Mr. S. Guevrek. The meeting will be followed by the exhibition of short films of motoring interest lasting about 15 or 20 minutes.

MAZDAZNAN: To-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Hall, opposite Churchgate Station, voluntary helpers meeting.

CENTRAL BANK MAKES OVER TWO CRORES PROFIT

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING DECIDES TO INCREASE CAPITAL

The 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Central Bank of India was held at the Bank's Head Office, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. Sir H. P. Mody presided.

A net profit of Rs. 2,27,28,517-10-5 was shown in the Balance Sheet for the year and a dividend of 10 p.c. with a bonus of 2% bringing the total to 12% was declared.

The following is the speech delivered by Sir Homi Mody at the meeting:

Gentlemen,

"I have pleasure in presenting to you the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and a statement of accounts for the year ended December 1943.

The year was full of fateful events and saw a supreme struggle for mastery in many theatres of war. With the intensification of the struggle, production was geared up to the war effort to an increasing degree in most of the Allied countries. In Great Britain, the whole economic life of the people was brought under control in a manner as complete as any that could be achieved even in a totalitarian country. The result was that the Nation stood the strains and stresses of the fourth year of the war without questioning and without faltering.

India had problems of her own during this trying and difficult period. Apart from acute scarcity and distress in several parts of the country inflation reared its head and created severe hardships amongst the fixed wage-earners and the poorer sections of the population. The position was one of "omnipresent and cumulative shortages' to use the words of the Finance Member, and it compelled recognition of the urgent need for the provision of consumer goods as was the case in other countries, such as Egypt and Iran, where also inflation had made its appearance.

In India, owing to increasing economic activity and the continued purchases of goods by the governments of the Allied Nations, there was an abundance of funds, and monetary conditions remained easy throughout the year. At the end of December, the note circulation expanded sharply and stood at over Rs. 840 crores, based almost entirely on sterling securities accumulating in England.

LARGE INCREASE IN DEPOSITS

Against this background of expanding economy, a large increase in the volume of deposits with banks was not surprising. It was a feature common to most banking systems. In Great Britain, the Deposits of clearing banks increased by about £1,500 million since the outbreak of the war. A feature of particular note in India was the heavy increase in the volume of demand liabilities of Scheduled Banks which, since September 1939, went up by something like 275%, whereas time liabilities increased by a little over 50%.

With such large funds at the disposal of banks, it was to be expected that advances and bills discounted would show a considerable upward trend; neither was it surprising that cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank were also considerably higher. Both in the matter of cash resources and advances, the trend of Indian Banking was different from that in the United Kingdom, where a further contraction of industrial activity on private, as distinguished from State, account and the system of financing of working capital of war industries led to a drop in advances.

Another distinguishing feature of Indian Banking during the year was the establishment of several new banks, some of which established a net work of branches throughout the country. The total number of offices of the Scheduled Banks rose by over 400, of which 115 offices were accounted for by the new concerns. This expansion presents a striking contrast to the conditions in other countries, notably Great Britain and some of the Dominions where the conditions created by the war led to the closure of a large number of branches and the consequent release of personnel for war work. The growth in the number of new floatations in India and the unsound capital structure of some of them compelled the Reserve Bank to address Government for an amendment of the Companies Act with a view to ensure that the subscribed capital should not be less than half the authorised capital, and the paid-up capital should not be less than half the subscribed capital. It was also recommended that banking companies should issue only Ordinary Shares. An Act embodying these suggestions has recently been passed by Central Legislature.

TIMELY CONTROL MEASURES

During the year, a large number of control measures were instituted, mostly in the field of civil supplies. In the domain of finance, the control of capital issues and restrictions on advances against commodities and bullion were the most notable. These measures were timely, and the way in which they have been operated calls for no criticism.

In the course of the year, another rise took place in the index number relating to Stocks and Shares, which standing at 171 in January (August 1939—100) rose to 215 at the end of the year. While speculative activity must be held responsible for this to a certain extent, it must not be forgotten that there was a plethora of funds in the market seeking an outlet for investment, and the position of most industries appeared to be very healthy.

Only one other feature of Indian Banking I shall notice, and that refers to the continued rise in Banks' holdings of Government securities during the year. It is estimated that these investments now amount to nearly 50 per cent of deposits, while in cases like that of the Imperial Bank, the portfolio shows a much higher percentage. These large investments in Government securities may, in time to come, have a far-reaching influence on banking policy in this country. Not only are closer relations established between Banks and Government through the Reserve Bank, but the independent banking system comes to be vitally interested in the maintenance of the value of their capital assets.

INCREASNG CAPITAL

You will have, after the conclusion of this meeting, a proposal submitted to you for increasing the capital of the Company. I do not propose in this place to go into the merits of the question. All I would like to do here is to point out that the disproportion between the capital resources and total liabilities of banking concerns became particularly marked in Great Britain and invited some public discussion. While there are, particularly during the war, certain marked differences between the British banking system and ours, I have no doubt that this lack of balance in the United Kingdom will be rectified in a greater or better degree as soon as controls over the capital market have been lifted.

I shall turn now to the Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account which have been presented to you. I trust the shareholders are satisfied with the results which have been achieved and which easily constitute a record so far as the Bank is concerned. Throughout the year, deposit figures were mounting up, and you will see from the Liabilities' side of the Balance Sheet that the total Deposits at the end of the year stood at over Rs. 81½ crores, as compared with a little over Rs. 59½ crores at the end of 1942. With these enormous funds at the disposal of the Bank, fresh avenues for employment of funds had to be explored, and as you will find from the Directors' Report a number of new Offices were opened during the year. I may assure you that these Offices have been opened after a thorough inquiry as to business prospects and trading conditions, and you will be glad to know that all the new Offices are on a self-supporting basis, and some of them have returned good profits within the short period of their existence. The result of this Branch expansion is reflected in the figure of Advances, and a glance at the Assets' side of the Balance Sheet will show that the Advances which stood at just over Rs. 16 crores at the end of 1942, rose to more than Rs. 26½ crores at the end of 1943. The figure at one time had gone up to over Rs. 29 crores. I need hardly assure you that though advances have gone up to this extent, the factor of safety has always been kept in mind. Every proposal is thoroughly scrutinized, and the Management are vigilant to see that proper security is obtained in all cases.

RESERVE AND CONTINGENCY FUND

This year, taking advantage of the increased figure of profits we have added to our Reserve and Contingency Fund a sum of Rs. 12 lacs bringing the total to Rs. 1 crore and 20 lacs. The aggregate total of Reserve and other Funds, including the Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings, now stands at over Rs. 1,68,22,000 and for the first time we have got the figure of our Reserves working out to more than our Paid-up Capital.

The Bank has greatly strengthened its position in recent years. It enjoys in an even greater degree than before the confidence and regard of the commercial community. This position has been achieved, apart from the policy consistently pursued by the Board of Directors, by the wholehearted exertions of a large and capable staff whose loyalty to the Institution has been particularly tried during the past year or two. I would like to take this opportunity of publicly recording the Board's appreciation of the services they have rendered. As for the Managing Director Mr. Captain, his health gave way under the strain imposed on him and it was a matter of great pleasure and relief to his friends in the Board and outside that he completely recovered from his ailment. I am sure you will all join me in hoping that there are before him years of active and fruitful service in an Institution to whose interests he has so capably and so wholeheartedly devoted himself. During Mr. Captain's absence, Mr. Balsekar was in charge of the Bank's affairs and he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of everyone concerned."

The following Directors who retired by rotation were re-elected: Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer and Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau.

The Directors' Report for the year and the Balance Sheet were adopted.

After the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting to authorise an increase of capital was held.

It was unanimously resolved that the authorised capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,50,00,000 divided into 7,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each to Rs. 5,25,00,000 divided into 10,50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, on which Rs. 25 per share is or will be paid up so that the capital of the Company will amount to Rs. 2,62,50,000.

Total Shares	10,50,000	Rs. 25-2,62,50,000
Less Shares already issued	6,72,528	
New Shares to be issued	3,77,472	

Mr. H. C. Captain, the Managing Director of the Bank, before the resolution was moved stated how the capital of the Bank had been increased from time to time. He also referred to the progress made by the bank during the last 34 years of its existence. Quoting statistics he showed how the increase in capital was keeping with the Bank's progress and status.

Another resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting stated that the sum of Rs. 25 per share remaining uncalled in respect of each of the new shares numbering 3,77,472, issued by the Company shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purpose of the Company being wound up.

MUSLIM CHILDREN'S HOME

The Trustees of the Baitu-Atfalil-Muslimeen, the Muslim Children's Home have decided to organise a grand variety concert by Kumari Juthika Ray on Wednesday, the 12th April at Sunderabai Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and variety entertainment programme on Sunday, the 16th April at 4-30 p.m. at Framji Cavasji Institute, opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao, in aid of the institution.

The following artistes have volunteered to take part on Sunday, the 16th April.

Zohrajan of Ambala, Miss Kalyani, radio and gramophone singer, Jaykumari, well-known dancer, Miss Sahjadi Banoo and party film artistes, Mr. Mirza Musharaf, well-known comedian, Miss Kamla Chaterjee (dancer), Amirbai Karnataki, the well-known singer, and many other well-known film radio artistes.

Mr. N. A. Faruqui, the Collector of Bombay, will inaugurate the Home on 16th April.

Tickets will be available at the following places:—

Anjuman-i-Islam, 92, Hornby Road, Fort; Inter National Trading Corporation, Lamington Road, (T. No. 42756); Mr. F. E. Darukhanawalla, Nagdevi Street (T. No. 23052).

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SECOND SMASH HIT
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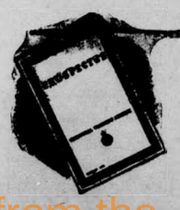
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NAGPUR—Chairman C. P. & Berar National Service Labour Tribunal, New Assembly Members Rest House, Nagpur.
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(Dept. of Labour)
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Wanted:— (1) An experienced Trained Graduate Lady Teacher (History Specialist) for a Girls' High School in Bombay from June 1944. Salary ranging from Rs. 100|- to Rs. 150|- according to qualifications and experience. (2) A Part-Time Trained Lady Teacher for French from June 1944. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply in own handwriting before 10th April, Box No. 4411, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Agent and also an experienced accountant for our Lahore branch to be opened very shortly. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Superintendent Pacific Bank Ltd., Karachi. 8267

Wanted—Persons desirous of earning Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per day, should write for free particulars, samples can also be sent if desired. Apply c|o Post Box 282, Lahore. (6726)

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Wanted immediately a suitable site for an office approximately 2,000 sq. ft. in Fort area. Please write to Post Box No. 256, Bombay. 4496

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

INSPECTORS OF AGENCIES for Bombay for a most progressive composite Insurance Co. of Bombay. No business guarantee. Unique guidance and liberal terms offered to willing workers. Experienced persons with ambition to build up a bright future should apply to Box No. 8265, "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANUBHAI RANGILDAS and JAYANTILAL NATVERLAL MODY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property of any nature whatsoever required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of Foras land with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Breach Candy Road or Tardeo Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing 2,650 square yards being a part of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 6,335 square yards bearing along with another piece of land Collector's Old Nos. 27, 28, 308, 309, 314, 315, 316, 402, 403 and 404 Collector's New Nos. 13530, Old Survey Nos. 452, 456, 454 and 455, Collector's New Nos. 3|3392, and Cadastral Survey No. 369|- of Tardeo Division and bearing Municipal D Ward Old Nos. 3816(2) and 3816(3) and New Nos. 3814(14), 3816(2), 3816(3) and 3816(5) and Tardeo Road, Street Old Nos. 1 and 2 and New Nos. 14, 1, 2 and 4 and which part is bounded on the North by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Daver, Bai Putlibai, wife of Munchershaw Ranjibhai, Bai Jiwanbai, wife of Manekji Byramji Daruwalla, Bai Shirinbai, daughter of Ratanji Jiwanji Ghorkhodu and Bai Pirozbai Soranji Poonawalla, on the East by the remaining portion of the property of the Vendors, on the South by the Club Road, and on the West by the property formerly of Odhavji Dhunji.

Dated this 28th March, 1944.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alli Chambers,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
(8287)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS MANGALDAS has contracted to sell to my client Final Plot Nos. 770, 778 and 791 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 3, Bandra. Any person having any claim of whatsoever nature upon the said property is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be deemed to have been waived and abandoned.

M. T. CHHAYA,
Advocate.
43, Esplanade Road,
Yusuf, Building, Fort, Bombay.
8299

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per inch

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap brass boring quality No. 1. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 17-4-1944 at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

8290

G. I. P. RAILWAY

REVISION OF TIME TABLES

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st April, 1944. For timings please see sheet time tables exhibited at all important stations on and from 1-4-1944. Copies of the new Time Table will be available from principal Booking Offices or Bookstalls. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

8275

B. B. & C. I. RY.

WANTED 30-40 temporary Storemen. Candidates must be Matriculates or passed Junior Cambridge or equivalent examination of a recognised University. Applications must be on the prescribed form obtainable from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 in cash or Money Order. No postal stamps will be accepted in lieu of cash.

Last date for receiving application is 11-4-44. A call for interview will not imply offer of definite employment. Employment will be subject to passing medical examination.

The scales are:—

Rs. 30-33 for Bombay.
Rs. 30-32 for Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda and Kankaria.
Rs. 30 for remaining stations.

LOCO. AND CARR. SUPDT.
DeLisle Road, Bombay.
8291

THE GREAT SOCIAL LIFE & GENERAL ASSURANCE LTD.

NOTICE

POLICYHOLDERS of this Company are hereby informed that as only three applications have been received for three vacancies of Policyholders' Directors on the Board, within the time prescribed for submitting such applications the necessity of holding a Meeting for an election under Section 48 does not arise. The Policyholders' Meeting announced to be held on 29th April, 1944 for the said election is, therefore, hereby cancelled.

The following persons are hereby declared elected in pursuance of Rule 14 (3) of Insurance Rules, 1939:—

1. Rao Saheb P. I. Patil, Savda.
2. Rao Saheb V. H. Patil, Savda.
3. V. S. Surve, Esqr., Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. B. VAIDYA,
General Manager.

Dated 27th March, 1944.
8292

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 160460 in the National Insurance Co., Ltd., on the life of Dwarkadas Narayandas having been LOST, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month from any interested party with production of the policy the company will proceed in pending matters concerning the policy.

K. M. NAIK,
Manager,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
7, Council House St., Calcutta.
(8296)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

VACANCIES EXIST for civilian female typists (Lower Division Clerks) in the grade Rs. 50-3-80-4-120, commencing at Rs. 59 per mensem, plus Dearness Allowance of (at present), Rs. 14 per mensem.

Applicants should apply for test at the address given below, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. or 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on March 29th, 30th or 31st.

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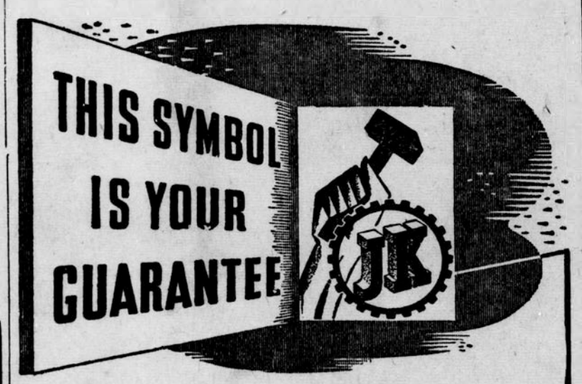

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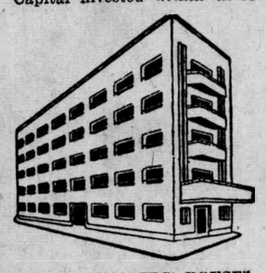

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Mills: JHUMKA (Murshidabad)

Regd. Office: 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

Share selling agents are hereby informed that until otherwise instructed no application for shares reaching the registered office of the Company after the 15th April, 1944, will be accepted and they are further informed that out of issued Capital of Rs. 11,00,000|-, shares to the value of Rs. 9,06,000|- have been subscribed, the balance shares to the value of Rs. 1,94,000|- only remains open for sale. A true copy of the Letter of Appreciation of the Company's activity is appended below for information.

(TRUE COPY)

"Office of the Director of Industries, Bengal.
War Supplies Section.

7, Council House Street,
Calcutta, dated the 31st Jan. 1944.

No. 12787W

To
Messrs. ARYAN SILK & COTTON MILLS, LTD.,
Jhumka, P.O. Bhabta, (Murshidabad).

Dear Sirs,

I write to express to you my appreciation for the endeavours you have been making for producing silk of acceptable grades for war purposes. I have had encouraging reports on your work from my local officers and my personal enquiries also go to show that you have approached your work with such sincerity and seriousness as the circumstances should demand. You have given in other spheres of your business ample evidence of your ability and efficiency and I do hope that your attempts for the production of Silk will be marked with some measure of thoroughness and success. I very much depend on you for the production of silk, both in quality and quantity, for the Government of India and His Majesty's Government and I feel sure that I am not placing my reliance on slender supports.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) S. C. MITTER,
Director of Industries, Bengal."

Copy to:—
Special Officer (Silk), for Information.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To
The Directors,
ARYAN SILK & COTTON MILLS, LTD.,
Head Office: 12, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

I|We send herewith the sum of Rs.....by Cheque|Cash or Postal M.O. being application money of Rs. 5|- per share and Re. 1|- as Admission Fee and hereby request you to allot to me|us.....Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50|- each in the above named Company. I|We agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me|us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I|We agree to pay the balance as and when it may be called up and I|we authorise you to place my|our name in the Register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted.

Agent.....
Address.....
Date.....

Usual Signature.....
Name in full (in Block Letters).
.....
Address.....
Occupation.....

The consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under the Defence of India Rules 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

Daily— 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC HAMARI BAAT

32nd WEEK OF ECLAT
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RAM RAJYA
at
SUPER

Fri., Sat., Sun. 12-30 p.m. Hindi
Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m. Hindi
Daily: 9-45 p.m. Marathi

An 'Evergreen' Release

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